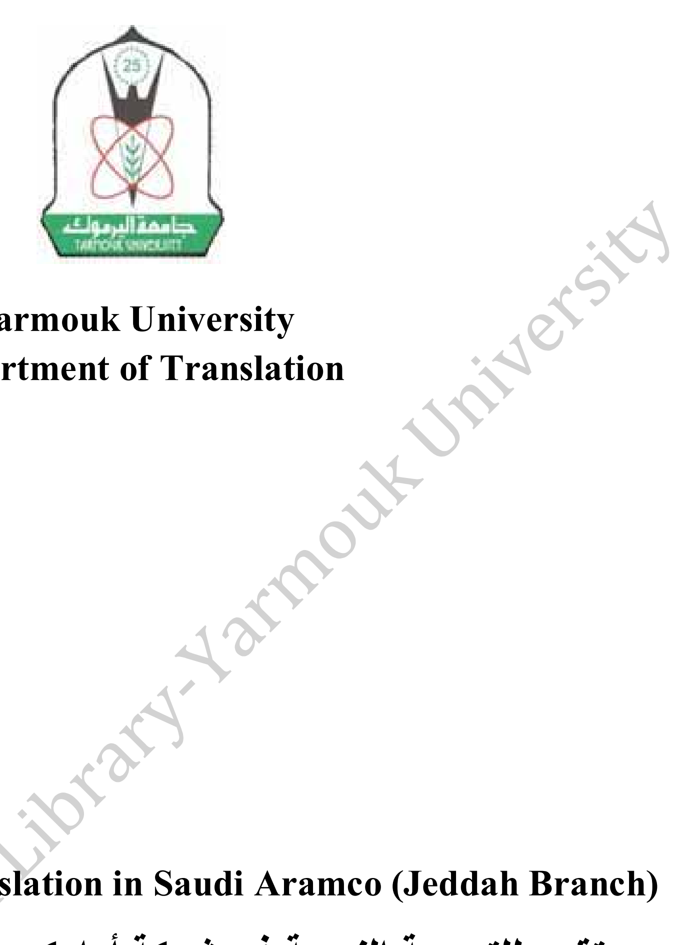


Yarmouk University
Department of Translation

Assessment of Text Translation in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah Branch)

تقييم للترجمة النصية في شركة أرامكو – السعودية (فرع جدة)

MA Thesis Submitted by:

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Assessment of Text Translation in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah Branch)

تقييم للترجمة النصية في شركة أرامكو ـ السعودية (فرع جدة)

By:

Saleh Saeed Nasser Al-Ghamdi

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Master of Arts in Translation in the Translation Department, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan.

Thesis Examination Committee:

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Dedication

To the blessed souls of my uncle Saleh who died in an air crash in 1973, and my grandmother. They have always been the biggest inspiration for me in all aspects of my life, and are always in my heart and mind. I would like to thank my wife "Sooad" for her support and patience throughout this project.

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I warmly thank Dr. Abdullah Shunnaq for his support and encouragement. I would like to thank my father, my dear friend, who always helps me all the way to the right decision. I also would like to thank the examining committee of this thesis.

Table of Contents

Dedication ii

Acknowledgements iii

Table of Contents iv

List of Tables Vi

Abstract Vii

Chapter One: Theoretical Background 1

Introduction 1

Translation 1

Translation Industry 2

Saudi Arabia and Translation Movement 3

Translation in Saudi Aramco 4

Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature 5

Overview of Translation 5

Translation in Saudi Arabia 7

Jarir and Obeikan Publishing Houses 8

Media Translation 9

Media Translation in Saudi Arabia 10

Translation Technology (TT) in Saudi Arabia 12

Translation Department in Saudi Aramco 13

Chapter Three: Methods and Procedures 14

Statement of the Problem 14

Purpose of the Study 14

Questions of the Study 15

Significance of the Study 15

Expectations of the Study 16
Limitations of the Study 16
Sample of the Study 17
Population of the Study 17
Data Collection 17
Data Analysis 17
Methods of Evaluation 18
Chapter Four: Discussion & Analysis 19
Lexical Errors in Text Translation 19
Deletion 20
General Translation of Specified Texts 25
Mistranslation 30
Summary and Outline 35
Chapter Five: Conclusions and Recommendations 37
Conclusions 37
Recommendations 39
المستخلص 41
References 42
Appendices 45
Questionnaire and Answer Sheet 45
Refereed Translation 50
Translated Books by Jarir and Obeikan Publishing Houses 57

List of Tables

Table	Description	Pages
1.	Deletion	20+21
2.	General Translation of Specified Texts	25+26
3.	Mistranslation	30+31

Abstract

Al-Ghamdi,Saleh Nasser, Assessment of Text Translation in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah Branch)
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This study aims to discuss and review translation of some translated texts in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah Branch), as the company depends much on these translations due to the huge number of branches worldwide. To achieve these aims, the researcher selected 5 texts of statements issued by Saudi Aramco, then distributed them among 10 media translators at Jeddah branch. For the analysis of the resulted texts, the researcher followed the error analysis approach. The errors were collected, classified and categorized. The researcher classified the errors into three lexical categories: Deletion, General Translation of Specified Texts and Mistranslation. An alternative or more trusted translation was offered by Chairman of Translation Department in Saudi Aramco in Jeddah. The researcher, then, conducted close examination of the translated texts, and collected the errors and, put them in three tables – according to the categories suggested before, then analyzed them according to the levels of acceptance to each error (Accepted, Semi-Accepted, Not Accepted and No Translation). Finally, the study concludes with a number of useful results and conclusions that will hopefully help translation section in Aramco, and translators in general. The study suggested using a list of words for the oil industry made by well-experienced staff in the field, and distributes it on all companies working in the same field.

Chapter One

Theoretical Background

1. Introduction

1.1 Translation

Translation is an important device in terms of communication; which is essential in human culture. It is the link that matches countries with different languages and cultures. In the age of globalization, the world becomes a small village that is seen as a community in which distances have been dramatically reduced by the electronic media. The countries and cultures become a combination sharing global economy, trade, media and many other aspects of life. Therefore, translation needs to transfer information and ideas from one language into another. In addition, translators have to have more knowledge in both Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) in order to achieve successful communication between the two languages.

Translation targets the transferring of the emotiveness of one language into another. The intended message of a (SL) sentence should be carried out with the same connotational meaning in the (TL) sentence. So, this leads to an important question: What is the meaning of translation?

In this regard, *Newmark (1988: 75)* points out:

> *"Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another."*

Farghal and Shunnaq. (1999:2) point out that "translation is often regarded as a process for transferring meaning from one language to another. As can be seen, there are two key terms in this definition, that is, transferring and meaning."

Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 3) define it as:

> *"a term traditionally used to refer to any translation in which a particularly free translation strategy has been adopted. The term usually implies that considerable changes have been made in order to make the text more suitable for a specific audience (e.g. children) or for the particular purpose behind the translation."*

1.2 Translation Industry

In translation departments at leading global companies, they focus recruiting a professional staff to deliver their message to the world, and make sure that the right words and diction used with the same emotiveness in the (SL) used.

Ghazala (2008: 21) states that:

> *"We translate neither grammar, words, style nor sounds. What do we translate then? We always translate one thing only: MEANING, What is meaning? It is a big question that is difficult to answer easily, directly, exhaustively and decisively."*

Therefore, translation is mainly focusing on meaning. The present study here focuses on translation statements issued by Saudi Aramco (Jeddah Branch), and reviews the frequency of use of global terms and diction, and the choice of words. It also highlights how a translator could deliver the same message of the (SL) text in (TL) while making sure the receivers are getting the same message, and are in line with the company's news all the time.

For example, the researcher observed that some translators at the company use the word "loads" in the sentence "loads of oil sent to other countries," while the

common use in such contexts is "shipments" of oil. Therefore, this study was conducted on similar words used by translators, and applied the error analysis approach to come up with the maximum number of errors and analyzed them.

1.3 Saudi Arabia and Translation Movement

Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Gulf region. It is not only the largest oil producer and exporter, but it also has the largest oil reservoir in the world. The oil sector is considered the main driving factor of the national economy of the Kingdom. There are many educational entities teach translation courses in different ways, such as: media translation, oral interpreting, medical translation etc.

In this regard, Fatani (2007:2) mentions in her study that:

> *"A more recently established translation training center is Rawafid Corporate Training, which offers diplomas in applied translation and specialized courses in various fields of translation such as translation technology, and legal, medical, and military translation."*

Alkhaib (2005) reviews in his study the close relationships of the Saudi public firms with the external world. He implies that some reports, studies, annual reports, development plans, publications, statistical reports, among others must be written in English and/or Arabic. Then, he concludes with the fact that many publications were translated into Arabic or into English by the translators of the public administration.

1.4 Translation in Saudi Aramco

Kobayashi, Y. (2007: 1) states that:

> *"Experts in the international oil and gas industry can learn a thing or two by studying the corporate workings of the Saudi Arabian Oil Company, or Saudi Aramco. Saudi Aramco is the national oil company that is fully-owned by the government of Saudi Arabia and is the largest oil producer and holder of oil reserves in the world."*

The company, like any other big companies in the world, issues daily, weekly, monthly and annual reports. These reports target the audience and clients worldwide. As the researcher mentioned above, Arabic (first language in Saudi) and English (foreign language in Saudi) are the main languages used. The company has a dedicated department working on translating reports and statements from and into both languages.

The researcher observed that there is a certain jargon used in statements of the company, and that the translators use certain terms and diction related to the oil and gas industry. Comparing this with statements and reports used by leading international oil giants, the researcher found out that there are very little differences in the language used and the way they translate.

On the other hand, the company supports the translation industry and movement in Saudi Arabia, and received many local awards in this regard, especially the recent reward by Prince Nawaf bin Faisal, Deputy Chairman of Youth Welfare Authority in Saudi Arabia granted in acknowledgment of the company's efforts in supporting translation movement in the Kingdom.*

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* The above information was translated from OKAZ newspaper (P10) Tuesday, 19 January, 2010.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Overview of translation

Translation is the transferring of meaning from (SL) into the (TL). A message is always should be conveyed; this is the duty of the translator. There is no complete translation, but an acceptable equivalence fits.

(Newmark 1988: 6) states:

> *"A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with it. It can usually be improved. There is no such thing as a perfect, ideal or 'correct' translation, a translator is always trying to extend his knowledge and improve his means of expression; he is always pursuing facts and words."*

Brislin (1976: 1) points out:

> *"translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or not; or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf ".*

In this vein, Lilova (1985:286) mentions that "Translation is a specific oral or written activity aimed at the original text and author`s authenticity." An equivalent and well-structured text can be achieved through the process of translation.

In this respect, Wills (1977:3) states,

> *"Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which acquires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL."*

Early studies of translation highlighted the written translated texts more than the oral interpreting or any other type of translation. This caused a wide gap that should be solved through studies on media translation. Studies of translations focus on problems related to the translation of written texts.

Translation is, therefore, not only transferring from one language into another, but it definitely, has a direct relation with culture and social issues. Social issues and culture were always the main concern for translators, as many studies revealed that the cultural background of translators sometime affect their writing and terms used in their translations.

Hence, the translator must be aware of cultural issues in order to convey the message of the target language clearly. This shows the importance of translation in different aspects of life.

Many researchers focus on lexical errors of translators looking for the reasons behind that and how to improve the translation product at the same time. In this respect, Mizani, S. (2009:49) states that:

> *"Culture and intercultural competence and awareness that rise out of experience of culture, are far more complex phenomena than it may seem to the translator. It is probably right to say that there has never been a time when the community of translators was unaware of cultural differences and their significance for translation".*

Western nations had a wide experience in translation. On the other hand, Arab communities had neglected the importance of translation for a long time until 7th century. Many factors such as culture and social life of communities undoubtedly could affect the translation movement. Furthermore, the meaning could be misunderstood.

Translation is a combination of processes relating to semantic, linguistic and cultural issues that translators must take into consideration. Otherwise, translators must be skillful and competent in order to deal with all lexical and semantic challenges. This leads to a fact that every translator should have the appropriate tools to overcome obstacles.

2.2 Translation in Saudi Arabia

World nations, since early beginnings, showed great concern for translation. Importance of translation came from exchanging experiences and sciences between nations and cultures. Islam had spread during the 6th century. The Arabs were aware of translation as a science. Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) realized the importance of translation at the beginning of Islam.
Zakhir (2009:5) says that

> *"The spread of Islam and the communication with non-Arabic speaking communities as Jews, Romans and others pushed the prophet to look for translators and to encourage the learning of foreign languages. One of the most famous translators of that time is Zaid Ibnu Thabet, who played a crucial role in translating letters sent by the prophet to foreign kings of Persia, Syria, Rome and Jews, and also letters sent by those kings to the prophet".*

The proliferation of studies in the translation theories is not helping translation in the Arab world and Saudi Arabia due to lack of translation movements in the Middle East.

Alkhaib (2005:3) states that:

> *"The importance of the oil sector in the economy of Saudi Arabia, led a small importance to the industry and a very small importance to the Arabic translation industry. For this reason, the contribution of the Arabic translation industry in the economic activities is low."*

This translation award advocates ideological, intellectual, and cultural dialogue among civilizations and narrows the gap separating nations, as translation is a prominent tool in vitalizing cross-cultural communication.*

Promoting mutual transfer of knowledge, which is an immediate product of translation, will help nations satisfy this fundamental human need for communication and create the ideal environment for understanding, cooperation, and coexistence.

2.3 Jarir and Obeikan Publishing Houses

In Saudi Arabia, the number of Publishing Houses is increasing rapidly such as "Jarir" and "Obeikan". Al Khamis, M. (4:2012) states that:

> *"The formation of available ranks in the field of translation industry in the Kingdom seems to have been reconstructed with the establishment of the two leading publishers, Jarir and Obeikan."*

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* The above mentioned information has been translated from the main page "Award" section at http://www.translationaward.org

Then he adds (11:2012)

> *"If we consider the year 1955, as the beginning of Arabic translation activity in Saudi Arabia then, the translation activity is distributed over only 58 years. Therefore, the average number of translated books is about 25 books per year, and 2 books per month that is also very small according to endowments, population and economic size of the Kingdom."*

There is a relation between publishing houses and translation movement in Saudi Arabia. Jarir and Obeikan publishing houses were the first places where translation began and flourished in the Kingdom. Examples of translated books by the publishing houses are provided in the appendixes (P 57).

2.4 Media Translation

One of the practical and social methods of translation is the media. Media translation emerged from the need for having a modern and more-directed type of translation to the audience and readers in a new way.

Delabastita (1990: 97) states:

> *"The social sciences tend to select their object of study on the basis of cultural prestige rather than intrinsic value. It is often though more prestigious to study Shakespeare than to study popular literature or, for that matter, derivative phenomena such as translations."*

Levý (1969: 108) points out that translations can be described as grammatically correct but artistically better used vocabulary in any other field.

Ghazala (2004: 149) states that:

> *"The translator is a sociable human being in the sense that he lives in a certain community of certain belonging and intricate complex of religious beliefs, feelings, cultural background, peculiarities, mental and psychological constraints, special language, dialect, idiolect and sociolect, etc. He is, therefore, under all kinds of pressure."*

Therefore, a translator is normally affected by his environment, but still, he/she needs to be more familiar and sociable with the TL he/she is translating into.

The process of translation aims to give an equivalent text in the (TL) from the (SL); a translator should follow practical and tested methods to reach a good and equivalent (TL) text. One of the main difficulties to reach a good and direct-to-the-point translation is that cultures and languages differ from each other. The translator's duty is always to make a compromise and, honestly, conveys the exact meaning of the SL text carried in the TL text.

2.5 Media Translation in Saudi Arabia

Very little research has so far investigated media translations and translating agents in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Press Agency is considered a living example for the beginning of translation in the media field. The agency is providing its news in both English and Arabic languages. In terms of English press releases, the agency has dedicated a single department to translate these pieces of news into Arabic.

One of some academic studies directly addressed this issue is Al-Nasser's 1994 MA thesis "Translation of Books into Arabic in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – a Bibliometric Study," conducted at Imam Mohammed Bin Saud University, Saud Arabia.

In his study, Al-Nasser reviews many books translated into Arabic during the period from 1930 to 1992 and focuses on the imbalance between translated intellectual production and requirements of the scientific research and media translation in Saudi Arabia. Another study was in 2005 by al-Khaib, a professor of economics at King Saud University in Saudi Arabia, which was titled: "Economic Performance of the Arabic Translation Industry in Saudi Arabia." The study covers the period from 1930 to 2005, where al-Khaib combines the results of Al-Nasser's study adding his personal views of media translation in the Kingdom from 1991 to 2005. Then, al-Khaib (2005:12) adds, that Saudi Arabia witnessed the beginning of translation movement, as he attributed to the Kingdom's economic flourishing, linked with the high petroleum revenues.

Al-khaib concludes his study with the fact that emphasizing on the media role in showing the importance of translated books can be achieved by offering special sites for translated books in the internet. He also stressed on organizing translated book's exhibitions in universities and academic institutions, in addition to specify independents sections in private publishers and libraries for Arabic translated books.

The researcher, throughout the study, encountered many difficulties; among them was the lack of studies and research conducted on media translation in Saudi Arabia. It is worth mentioning that translation industry in Saudi Arabia is not having a strong structure yet, and there is no media translation background for Saudi translators. But, to conclude, there are many entities focusing and highlighting translation in their work.

2.6 Translation Technology (TT) in Saudi Arabia

Saudi translation market has witnessed extreme growth. However, it is hard to estimate the number of professional translators working in Saudi Arabia since there are no accurate figures. The entry of Saudi Arabia into World Trade Organisation (WTO) attracts the foreign investors to the Saudi translation market. But the lack of training in translation industry may weaken the competence of local translators. So the translators need to take intensive courses and beware of using technology in translation. There are many international leading companies working on Saudi ground such as M.W. Kellogg Company and American International Group.

These companies have international workers from different nations where English is spoken as a first language.

Fatani (2009:1) states that:

> *"International, national, and local organizations, corporations, banks, government agencies, industrial enterprises, hospitals, the courts, the military, and the many other institutions that constitute global societies are beginning to rely on the services of translators and interpreters to communicate with each other and with their clients and constituents."*

She stressed that the increase in information and speed of delivery has also brought information overload and obliged the use of Translation Technology (TT) in some leading Saudi organizations. Then she questioned the use of Translation technology by saying it could not erase the human factor in translation process, but in fact it might ease the translator's job.

AlMutawa, F. (2012: 10) states that:

> *"Technology and machines are ubiquitous in daily life as they are used in all fields, even in tasks usually carried out by humans such as translation. With the increasing need for translation, improving translation technology has become a necessity."*

2.7 Translation Department in Saudi Aramco

The Translation Department in Saudi Aramco dated back to late thirties of the last century, when it was part of the "Arab Studies Unit". Most translators were Americans who spoke fluent Arabic. During that time, the department had been occupied by Saudi translators.

Saudi Aramco's website includes different languages in order to communicate with international oil companies. In addition, the department has a big number of translators, translating at an average of 10 million words of specialized texts each year. The company had also officially been rewarded on local and international occasions. Saudi Aramco believes in using technology in order to keep archives of translated texts. The company confirmed that it is able to convert documents related to the oil industry, which have translation texts from Arabic or English, into a digital format that can be saved and categorized electronically including materials related to projects giant companies, and joint ventures of local studies and environmental reports, and materials.**

** The above information was translated from Asharqalawsat Electronic Newspaper (www.aawsat.com/). *(Page 22) Tuesday 19, January, 2010.*

But, the company has not conducted any research estimating and evaluating its translations. Also, the researcher did not find any studies or researches concerning the evaluation of translations at the Saudi Aramco, and here comes the significance of the study.

Chapter Three

Methods and Procedures

In this chapter, the researcher focuses on the methods and procedures used in this study. The researcher as well highlights the statement of the problem, the purpose and questions of the study, the hypotheses of the study, and the significance of the study.

3.1 Statement of the Problem

The review of the related literature in (Chapter Two) above shows that there are no studies conducted on the assessment of translation in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah branch). Further, the study highlights that there were no studies conducted on how translators in Saudi Aramco lack the background of common terms used in the oil and gas industry. The study, also, discusses the problems a translator encounters while translating texts and documents of Saudi Aramco – Jeddah branch.

The study aims to review, discuss and analyse such difficulties in order to come up with some recommendations that might solve problematic issues in this regard.

3.2 Purpose of the Study

Translation in main leading companies in Saudi Arabia has become one of the main professions for translators, because it provides a large amount of money. Some Saudi companies used to deal with different translation agencies inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Leading Saudi companies believe that the importance of translation stems from the attention it receives in international markets, in addition to being used for communication with multi-national institutions around the world. The competitive environment encourages big companies to recruit professional

freelance or regular translators from Arab countries, such as: Jordan, Egypt and others counties. Saudi Aramco has a department dedicated to different translations. This study aims to assess and improve the process of text translation at the company, which would reflect on the work and statements issued by the company. Furthermore, the researcher discusses the lexical and cultural difficulties encountered by the translators.

The researcher analyses some figures, names, lists and concepts used in the statements issued by the company in order to understand the terms and vocabulary used by translators. The researcher suggests some more proper and suitable terms that add more emotiveness to the concepts and texts.

3.3 Questions of the Study

The current study aims to answer the following questions:

1- Are the terms and concepts used in Saudi Aramco statements valid for all oil companies worldwide?

2- What are the difficulties encountering translators at Saudi Aramco when translating texts concerned with countries using local dialects in their statements?

3- Is the cultural background dominating the use of diction and terms used in text translation at Saudi Aramco?

3.4 Significance of the Study

The study derives its significance from the fact that there are not many studies conducted on the translation industry in Saudi Arabia, and the importance of Saudi Aramco as a leading regional and global oil provider. The study offers many solutions which can be selected and used by translators in Saudi Arabia, and benefit translators working for Saudi Aramco, which improve the official statements of the company, and introduce its services and data to other clients

and countries. It provides some recommendations, ways of training and suitable ways to deal with their newcomers in the translation field. Translation of media acquires more importance in this age of globalization, in which different cultures communicate with each others, sharing the same thoughts and other activities. The study also provides some reasons for the mistakes the translators commit in media texts. This study helps Saudi Aramco translators to improve their competence in both Arabic and English. Knowing such reasons helps translators avoid such mistakes and provide much better translation.

3.5 Expectations of the Study

The researcher formulates the following hypotheses:

1- The researcher expects some translators to lack competences in source language and target language.

2- Lexical errors are highlighted and focused on.

3- The lexical errors distort the message of media translation. The little or no experience is expected to be the reason for this issue.

3.6 Limitations of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

1- The researcher deals only with the sources of news statements issued by the company due to the lack of academic studies conducted on media translation in Saudi Arabia.

2- The data were just refereed by a professional translator in Saudi Aramco – Jeddah branch, who has wide experience in the field of media translation.

3.7 Sample of the Study

The sample of the current study consists of 10 translators, working in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah Branch). Saudi Aramco is a leading company in the Middle East, producing and refining oil and gas, based in Al Dammam.

3.8 Population of the Study

All media translators in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah Branch).

3.9 Data Collection

The researcher selected 5 texts from statements issued by Saudi Aramco. Furthermore, the researcher composed a questionnaire of these texts and distributed them to 10 translators working at Saudi Aramco (Jeddah branch). The questionnaire includes the personal information, relating to the qualification and experiences of translators. The researcher categorizes the main concepts used by translators in three tables, and offers, on the other hand, three tables with suggested translations valid for the same terms and concepts.

3.10 Data Analysis

The researcher offers suggested translation for the chosen texts from statements of Saudi Aramco. After collecting the questionnaires and reviewing the translations offered by the sampled translators, the researcher assesses and qualifies the terms and concepts suggested by the study, and referees the suggested translations by the head of the Translation Department at Saudi Aramco (Jeddah branch). The researcher identifies the errors committed in the translations of some figures, and the difficulties encountered by the translators.

Below is an account of the analysis adopted:

1- A standard copy of translations by the Chairman of Translation Department in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah branch) in order to compare and contrast with the translations provided.

2- The main difficulties and challenges encountered by media translation in Saudi Aramco are considered.

3- The researcher tested and attempted some solutions and methods to help in the context of the difficulties and challenges that encounter translators in Saudi Aramco (Jeddah branch).

3.11 Methods of Evaluation

Elmgrab (2013:1) examined translation quality assessment, and provided an evaluation of translation errors, stating that:

> *"Translation is an activity that is growing phenomenally in today's globalized world. It is an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. To this end, the evaluation of translation errors is considered one of the perennial problems due to the interdisciplinary nature of translation. Evaluation is widely known in the field of translation studies as translation quality assessment (TQA) which is a type of evaluation."*

The researcher divides levels of evaluations of translation errors under the following:

1- ***Accepted***: the translation of the word completely complies with the one given in the refereed translation.

2- ***Semi-Accepted***: the translation of the word is similar to the denotational meaning and is acceptable for readers.

3- ***Not accepted*****:** the translation of the word does not match the refereed item and real meaning.

4- ***No Translation***: no translation has been spotted by the researcher in the answer sheet.

Chapter Four

Discussion & Analysis

The following chapter discusses and analyzes issues concerning the translation of texts chosen in the questionnaire.

4.1 Lexical errors in Text Translation

Generally, the wrong choice of lexical items in translation from English into Arabic or vice versa distorts the meaning intended in the (TL), which completely damages the translators' work. Lexical errors are divided into Deletion, General Translation of Specified Texts and Mistranslation. The three types of errors for items are reviewed as follows:

4.1.1 Deletion

Deletion occurs when the translator does not understand the meaning of a word, or when he/she sees that a word is not important in the TL text. This distorts the translated context if the translator deletes key words in SL sentences. For the purpose of this type of errors, consider Table 1 below:

Table '1' shows frequencies and percentages of translators' of all deletion errors (out of 10):

Level of Acceptance/ Percentage				Translation	Terms
No Translation	Not Accepted	Semi-Accepted	Accepted		
3	0	2	5	Oilfield	بئر بترول
30%	0%	20%	50%		
2	1	2	5	Oil reserves	احتياطي البترول
20%	10%	20%	50%		
3	0	0	7	الرأسمالية	Capitalism
30%	0%	0%	70%		
1	0	0	9	المرحلة الأولى	First Phase
10%	0%	0%	90%		
1	0	2	7	الغاز الطبيعي المسال	LNG
10%	0%	20%	70%		
3	1	1	5	نظراء	Counterparts
30%	10%	10%	50%		

2	3	5	0	Calamities	الكوارث
20%	30%	50%	0%		
3	1	5	1	Boss/Leader	القائد
30%	10%	50%	10%		
0	0	1	9	Prediction	التنبؤ
0%	0%	10%	90%		
2	1	0	7	إعادة الإنتاج	Reproduction
20%	10%	0%	70%		

1) The first item of deletion is "بئر بترول", translated as "oilfield" in the refereed translation, with five only out of the ten translators mentioned it in an accepted way. Two of the translators offer semi-accepted renderings of the item as "Oil well" and "Petroleum well", which indicates the functional meaning of the word but not widely and internationally used as "oilfield", and is still giving the meaning of the word. Three of the translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge or not knowing the exact meaning of the item.

2) The second item of deletion is "احتياطي البترول" is translated as "oil reserves" in the refereed translation, with five of the translators offering the

accepted and exact meaning of the item. Two of the translators offer semi-accepted or equivalent translation as "Petrol reserves" which gives the meaning but not the exact and commonly used item. One of the translators renders it as "Petroleum stores" which is totally unaccepted and wrong due to the intended meaning. Two of the translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge or neglecting the item, pretending that it is not affecting the general meaning of the text.

3) The third item of deletion is "Capitalism", translated as "الرأسمالية" in the refereed translation. Seven translators only give the accepted meaning of the item. Three translators give no translation of the item as they did not provide a translation of the whole text.

4) The fourth item of deletion is "First Phase", translated as "المرحلة الأولى" in the refereed translation with nine translators offered accepted translation of the item. One translator does not translate the item due to lack of knowledge of the item. This clearly shows that translators were aware of such items in their TL texts.

5) The fifth item of deletion is "LNG", translated as "الغاز الطبيعي المسال" in the refereed translation and with seven translators out of ten giving the exact and accepted meaning of the item. Two of the translators render it as "الغاز الطبيعي" which is used, but not commonly as "الغاز الطبيعي المسال". One of the translators did not give any translation as he did not translate the text.

6) The sixth item of deletion is “Counterparts”, translated as “نظراء” in the refereed translation; with five translators giving the accepted translation of the item. One translator rendered it as “وزراء النفط” who are the same counterparts of the Egyptian Oil Minister, but still the word is used as a type of language economization so as not to repeat or reuse the same words in one sentence, so “نظراء” is the needed one. Three of the translators did not give any translation of the item because they did not translate the text.

7) The seventh item of deletion is “الكوارث”, translated as “Calamities” in the refereed translation, with no accepted translation offered of the item, reflecting that the translators are unaware of the exact and commonly-used translation of the word. Five translators render it as “catastrophes” which could be accepted for natural or material things, but calamities suits material things more.

Three translators give an unaccepted translation as “disasters” two times and “bad omen” which are wrong. Disasters are used in terms of natural incidents, and bad omen is used in terms of bad luck or things expected to happen, but not for material things. Two translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge.

8) The eighth item of deletion is “القائد”, translated as “Boss/Leader” in the refereed translation, with one accepted translation given. Five translators render it as “Manager” four times and “CEO” once, which is giving the

meaning of the item, but still a manager could be chairing a department or section but not the whole organization, and CEO is one of the Board members but not the leader of the organization. One translator gives unaccepted rendering of the item as "heads" which is wrong. It could be accepted if he said "heads of departments" or "heads of companies". Three translators give no translation of the item because they did not translate the text.

9) The ninth item of deletion is "التنبؤ", translated as "prediction" in the refereed translation, with nine translators giving the accepted and exact meaning of the item, reflecting their knowledge of such items.

One translator only gives an equivalent rendering as "expect" which gives the meaning but still not the widely the commonly used term for "التنبؤ".

10) The tenth item of deletion is "Reproduction", translated as "إعادة الإنتاج" in the refereed translation, with seven translators giving the accepted meaning of the item. One translator renders it in an unaccepted way as "طريقة الإنتاج" which means "Way of production". Two translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge and not translating the text.

4.1.2 General Translation of Specified Texts

Translation means transferring concepts and images from one language to another, but translation must be precise and equivalent to the original text. Some texts require specific and special translation that fits in a field, but differs from the others. A word might fit in a literary text, but should be replaced in a legal text. Consider Table 2 below:

Table '2' shows frequencies and percentages of translators' answers from General Translation of Specific Texts (out of 10):

Level of Acceptance/ Percentage				**Translation**	**Terms**
No Translation	**Not Accepted**	**Semi-Accepted**	**Accepted**		
3	0	0	7	Oil Discovery	اكتشاف نفطي
30%	0%	0%	70%		
3	0	0	7	Oil Industries	صناعات البترول
30%	0%	0%	70%		
3	0	7	0	BP (British Petroleum)	الشركة البريطانية للبترول والطاقة
30%	0%	70%	0%		
5	0	4	1	مبادئ	Principles

50%	0%	40%	0%		
4	0	0	6	مادي	Material
40%	0%	0%	60%		
3	1	1	5	عالم مصغر	Microcosm
30%	10%	10%	50%		
2	1	0	7	إعادة الإنتاج	Reproduction
20%	10%	0%	70%		
10	0	0	9	خط أنابيب	Pipeline
10%	0%	0%	90%		
2	0	1	7	وزير النفط	Oil Minister
20%	0%	10%	70%		
10	5	4	0	Organisation	المؤسسة
10%	50%	40%	0%		

1) The first item of General Translation of Specified Texts is "إكتشاف نفطي", translated as "Oil discovery" in the refereed translation, with seven translators giving accepted an exact translation of the tem. Three translators

give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge and not translating the text.

2) The second item of General Translation of Specified Texts is " صناعات البترول" translated as "Oil industries" in the refereed translation, with seven translators offering exact and accepted rendering of the item. Three translators do not give any translation of the text.

3) The third item of General Translation of Specified Texts is " الشركة البريطانية للبترول والطاقة" translated as "BP (British Petroleum)" in the refereed translation, with no translators giving the accepted translation of the item. Seven translators give an equivalent rendering as the following: "British Oil and Energy Company" five times, "British Petroleum and Energy Company" one time and "British Petrol and Energy Company" one time as well. The name of the giant oil company is commonly used with the acronym "BP", and the name "British Petroleum" is not used any more, but still is the name of the company in certain press releases. Three translators give no translation of the item as they did not translate the whole text. The results show that translators are not aware of the name of such oil giant, which poses serious threats on translated texts that are targeting international community and the company has to introduce to its translators such terms and names of big companies.

4) The fourth item of General Translation of Specific Texts is “Principles” translated as “مبادئ” in the refereed translation, with one translator only giving the accepted and exact rendering of the item. Four translators gave equivalent but not the commonly-used rendering of the item as “قوانين” which is translated from “Laws”. Five translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge or replacing the item with “قواعد” only as the original text indicates principles and rules, deleting the first one.

5) The fifth item of General Translation of Specified Texts is “Material” translated as “مادي” in the refereed translation, with six translators offering the exact rendering of the item. Four translators give no translation of the item as they didn’t translate the text and/or omitted the translation of the item.

6) The sixth item of General Translation of Specified Texts is “Microcosm” translated as “عالم مصغر” in the refereed translation; with five translators only giving the accepted translation of the item. One translator renders it as “ عالم صغير” which is equivalent to the connotational meaning of the word. One translator gives an unaccepted translation of the item as “عالم قائم” which is wrong. Three translators give no translation of the text as they didn’t translate the sentence that includes the item.

7) The seventh item of General Translation of Specified Texts is "Reproduction" translated as "إعادة الإنتاج" in the refereed translation, with seven translators giving the accepted meaning of the item.

One translator renders it in an unaccepted way as "طريقة الإنتاج" which means "Way of production". Two translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge and not translating the text.

8) The eighth item of General Translation of Specified Texts is "Pipeline" translated as "خط أنابيب" in the refereed translation, with nine translators offering the exact and accepted meaning of the item. One translator does not give any translation of the word. This shows that the translators are aware of such an important term widely-used in oil sector.

9) The ninth item of General Translation of Specified Texts is "Oil Minister" translated as "وزير النفط" in the refereed translation, with seven translators rendering it the exact and accepted way. One translator renders it as " وزير البترول" which is similar and equivalent to the meaning, but still not the commonly-used translation of such item. Two translators give no rendering of the item as they did not translate the text.

10) The tenth item of General Translation of Specified Texts is "المؤسسة" translated as "Organisation" in the refereed translation, with no translators giving the accepted meaning of the item. Four translators render it as "firm" one time, "company" two times and "entity" one time. These concepts are

widely used to refer to "مؤسسات وشركات" bas vary in use in local and private sectors. The best and commonly used item to generalize the meaning is "organization" which is referred to be the accepted rendering of the item. Five translators give unaccepted translations of the item as "institution" five times. The translators are not aware of that institution does not replace "المؤسسة" in such contexts, but could be used in general texts not such specified ones. One translator does not give translation of the item as he did not translate the text.

4.1.3 Mistranslation

Mistranslation is the main problem of all translators. The translator mistranslates a word or a concept due to many factors, varying from the difference of linguistic background, weakness of educational background, lack of knowledge of TL and misunderstanding the SL text. Table 3 below reflects on this translation error:

Table '3' shows frequencies and percentages of translators' answers from Mistranslations (out of 10):

Level of Acceptance/ Percentage				Translation	Terms
No Translation	Not Accepted	Semi-Accepted	Accepted		
3	0	6	1	Long	تاريخ طويل

30%	0%	60%	10%	history	
3	0	1	6	Limited	قاصرة
30%	0%	10%	60%		
3	1	1	5	Joint Cooperation	التعاون المشترك
30%	10%	10%	50%		
4	1	2	3	مذهب	Doctrine
40%	10%	20%	30%		
4	4	0	2	نظرة	Outlook
40%	40%	0%	20%		
3	0	0	7	غير طبيعي	Unnatural
30%	0%	0%	70%		
2	1	0	7	صفات/ خصائص	Characteristics
20%	10%	0%	70%		
1	1	1	7	امتداد	Extension
10%	10%	10%	70%		
2	1	1	6	إعلان	Announcement

20%	10%	10%	60%		
2	0	6	2	Inevitably	لا مناص
20%	0%	60%	20%		

1) The first item of mistranslation is "تاريخ طويل" translated as "Long history" in the refereed translation, with one translator only giving the exact and accepted meaning of the item. Six translators give an equivalent rendering as "Long term experience" six times, which is accepted in the sense on connotational rendering, but still not the exact one. Three translators give no translation of the item as they didn't translate the text.

2) The second item of mistranslation is "قاصرة" translated as "limited" in the refereed translation; with six translators giving the accepted translation of the item.

One translator renders it as "restricted to" which could be equivalent to the meaning but not the commonly-used term. Three translators give no translation of the item as they did not translate the text.

3) The third item of mistranslation is "التعاون المشترك" translated as "Joint cooperation" in the refereed translation, with five translators giving the exact and accepted meaning of the item. One translator renders it as "Joint coordination", which is suitable for such context, but "cooperation" is the

intended one in the SL text. One translator gives unaccepted rendering of the item as "coordination", which means "تنسيق" which is far from the SL intended meaning. Three translators give no translation of the item as they did not translate the text and/or due to lack of knowledge of the item.

4) The fourth item of mistranslation is "Doctrine" translated as "مذهب" in the refereed translation; with three translators only giving the accepted rendering of the item. Two translators render it as "الطريقة الإسلامية" twice, which indicates the meaning of the word, but not the intended one in the SL text. One translator gives unaccepted translation of the item as "العقيدة" which has religious connotations more than the scientific or economic one.

Four translators give no translation of the item as they did not translate the sentence or the texts that includes the item.

5) The fifth item of mistranslation is "Outlook" translated as "نظرة" in the refereed translation; with two translators only giving the accepted and exact meaning of the item. Four translators give unaccepted translations of the item as "رؤية" four times. The best rendering for "رؤية" is vision rather than "outlook" when speaking of economic terms translation. Four translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge of the term or not translating the text at all.

6) The sixth item of mistranslation is "unnatural" translated as "غير طبيعي" in the refereed translation, with seven translators giving the exact and accepted

meaning of the item. Three translators give no translation of the item as they did not translate the text.

7) The seventh item of mistranslation is “Characteristics” translated as “خصائص/صفات” in the refereed translation; with seven translators giving the exact and accepted translation of the item. One translator renders it in an unaccepted way as “مكونات” which is best translated as “components/ingredients” which has not the same connotational meaning or even touched upon the intended meaning of the item in the SL text. Two translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge or not translating the text at all.

8) The eighth item of mistranslation is “Extension” translated as “إمتداد” in the refereed translation; with seven translators giving the exact and accepted translation of the item. One translator renders it as “وصل” which is similar to “extending”. The translator assumes the same connotation or linking and extending a pipeline which is equivalent in translation of the SL intended meaning of the item. One translator offers an unaccepted translation of the word as “يبدأ” which means “starts” away from the intended meaning of the SL text. One translator doesn’t give translator of the item as he did not translate the text.

9) The ninth item of mistranslation is “Announcement” translated as “الإعلان” in the refereed translation; with six translators giving the accepted rendering

of the item. One translator renders it as "صرح" which is equivalent to the accepted meaning, but still not the needed one. One translator renders it as "إطلاق" which means "launch" and that it not the intended meaning of the word in the SL text. Two translators give no translation of the item as they did not translate the text.

10) The tenth item of mistranslation is "لا مناص" translated as "inevitably" in the refereed translation; with two translators only giving the exact and accepted translation of the item. Six translators render it as "determined" six times, which could be equivalent to the intended meaning, but does not give the same emotiveness of the item given in the refereed translation. Two translators give no translation of the item due to lack of knowledge or not translating the text at all.

4.2 Summary and outline

The researcher, through reviewing and analyzing the answer sheets of the questionnaire given to the examined sample of the translators at Saudi Aramco – Jeddah branch, concludes that some translators are not aware of the names of international companies as well as some terminology concerning the diction of the oil and gas industry, which is the main concern of the company. On another note, the researcher found out some weak points in the TL texts provided by the translators due to the deletion of some words or phrases – where translators think they are insignificant or unimportant to

the TL text. In addition, the researcher observes that some translators mix general translation methods with specified translation or technical translation where needed.

The researcher believes the level of translators polled is relatively accepted, but more training and courses are preferred to be given to the translators, especially those who are not introduced to international oil and gas industry terminology. The next chapter will be offering conclusions and recommendations on the study.

Chapter Five

Conclusions and Recommendations

The following chapter reviews and offers conclusions and recommendations about the main results outlined and reached in the discussion of the answer sheets provided by the polled sample of translators at Saudi Aramco – Jeddah branch.

5.1 Conclusions

The study reviews and analyzes lexical errors and mistakes committed unintentionally or due to lack of knowledge and background of the TL terminology and culture. The SL texts were taken from official statements issued by Saudi Aramco – Jeddah branch, targeting its clients locally, regionally and internationally. The answer sheets of the polled translators were reviewed in terms of lexical errors, classified as:

- Deletion
- General Translation of Specified Texts
- Mistranslation

The study has come up with the following conclusions and outlines:

1- The researcher spots some weak points in terms of oil and gas industry terminology used in the answer sheets of the polled translators; for example: "بئر بترول" was translated to "oilfield" in the refereed translation, but some translators rendered it to "oil well" or "petroleum well" which literally gives the meaning, but in terms of the use of diction in the international oil and gas industry, "oilfield" is the used item to indicate the emotiveness of the SL item.

2- The religious or cultural background of the translators affects their production of the TL texts. A clear example can be taken here, which is "doctrine" translated as "مذهب" in the refereed translation, but some translators rendered it as "عقيدة" which fits for the term in religious texts, but here in such economic contexts, the best rendering is "مذهب".

3- Some translators prefer to repeat the same words in the sentence, which is not necessary in English and Arabic, but they do such a thing when they run of the best rendering of items. For example, "counterparts", translated as "نظراء" in the refereed translation, was rendered as "وزراء النفط" derived from the use of "وزير النفط" at the beginning of the sentence, and the translator did not find a translation of the item, thus he rendered it as "وزراء النفط".

4- Some translators give no translation of certain items and sentences, thinking that this would not affect the general meaning of the text, or that these items and sentences are insignificant to the whole context. For example: the item "principles" translated as "مبادئ" in the refereed translation, but some translators replaced it with "قواعد" as indicated in the preceding item, assuming that "rules" only fits, but this is totally wrong as the writer of the SL text might have some functions for both "rules" and "principles" and that is why he/she mentioned both items.

5- Both petroleum and oil items are widely used in the oil and gas industry, but "oil" is more preferred in international statements, and the researcher, noted that most of the translators polled in the questionnaire used the "oil" item, which is a positive indicator, as in "oil field" and "oil industries" translated from "بئر بترول" and "صناعات بترولية" in the SL text. (51)

6- Few translators give the exact and accepted translation recommended by the refereed translation for some items, such as "لا مناص" translated as "inevitably" and "Outlook" translated as "نظرة" in the refereed translation,

replacing the accepted items with equivalent renderings, but still the accepted translation is the needed one in order for all communities to get the same idea of the SL or TL texts.

7- The use of Alphabets is widely used in oil and gas industry. LNG is referred to be one of the widely-used terms written in leading companies' statements in the industry. Some translators provided an equivalent translation but not the exact or accepted one, for example we have "الغاز الطبيعي" and "الغاز المسال" which could be fitting the situation, but still "الغاز الطبيعي المسال" is the targeted meaning of the acronym LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas).

8- Some translators are unaware of names of leading and giant companies in the oil and gas industry, such as "BP (British Petroleum)", and this is fatal in translation, but still they provided an equivalent rendering or the full name of the company as "British Oil and Energy Company" or "British Petroleum and Energy Company".

5.2 Recommendations

The study recommends the following:

1- More intensified and special training courses should be taken by translators in order to come up with the needed translation and terminology used in their field.

2- Exchanging experiences and data with other international leading companies in the field of oil and gas industry, which, as a result, enriches the translators' knowledge and background, and improves their translations of statements.

3- Introducing the translators to lists of key words and names of leading companies and significant and most-used terms in the oil and gas industry, in order to reach the maximum number of clients or audience targeted by the company statements.

4- The researcher recommends sending the translators in field visits to leading companies such as: BP, Shell, ConocoPhilips and Total, in order to introduce them to the tasks and missions tackled by these companies, and this would ease their work and mission when they translate to/from statements of these companies.

5- The researcher recommends studying further problems facing translators, namely, stylistic errors.

6- The researcher recommends more massive and intensive studies about translation in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in general.

7- Since the study tackles short SL texts, the researcher recommends further studies tackling full statements and long texts.

المستخلص

الغامدي، صالح ناصر تقييم للترجمة النصية في شركة آرامكو السعودية – فرع جدة، رسالة ماجستير، جامعة اليرموك 2014 (المشرف أ.د. عبدالله الشناق)

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى مناقشة ترجمات لبعض النصوص المنشورة عن البيانات التي تصدرها شركة أرامكو السعودية – فرع جدة.وتعتمد الشركة على هذه الترجمات بشكل كبير وذلك نظراً للعدد الكبير من فروعها حول العالم. وفي هذا السياق، قام الباحث بجمع خمسة نصوص من البيانات التي تصدرها أرامكو السعودية، ثم قام بتوزيعها على 10 من المترجمين الإعلاميين في فرع الشركة في مدينة جدة.

وبالنسبة لتحليل النصوص المترجمة، قام الباحث باتباع طريقة تحليل الأخطاء. وفي غضون ذلك، قام الباحث بجمع الأخطاء التي وجدها في الترجمات ووضعها في ثلاث قوائم بأخطاء مفرداتية على النحو التالي: الشطب والحذف، الترجمة العامة لنصوص متخصصة والترجمة الخاطئة. وقام الباحث بتحكيم الترجمات من خلال ترجمة محكمة ومنقحة حصل عليها من رئيس قسم الترجمة في شركة أرامكو السعودية – فرع جدة.

وبعد ذلك، قام الباحث بمناقشة النصوص المترجمة، ومن ثم جمع الأخطاء وحللها بناء على نظام قياسي للأخطاء وهو (مقبول، شبه مقبول، غير مقبول، غير مترجم). وفي النهاية، يختتم الباحث الدراسة بعدد من النتائج والتوصيات التي يأمل من خلالها تحسين مستوى قسم الترجمة في الشركة والمترجمين في السعودية بشكل عام. وتقترح الدراسة استخدام لائحة من الكلمات والأسماء التي يتم تداولها بكثرة بواسطة الخبراء في هذا المجال، وتوزيعها على كل الشركات العاملة في قطاع النفط والغاز.

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Appendices

Appendix I:

Questionnaire and Answer Sheet

A-Please answer the following questions below:

Degree

BA ☐ MA☐ PhD☐ Other☐ ________________

- Specialization ______________________________

1. Have you or anyone in your department ever been asked or forced to translate documents?

   Yes ____________________________________

   No _____________________________________

2. If you have engaged in translation work, how would you rate the experience?

Very good	Good	Average	Poor	very poor

3. How would you rate your English language skills?

Very good	Good	Average	Poor	very poor

4. Do you think you are qualified to work as a translator?

______________________________ Yes

______________________________ No

______________________________ Not sure

5. What do you honestly think of the quality of Arabic-English translation in your workplace?

Very good	Good	Average	Poor	very poor

6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is acceptable to make grammatical or semantic errors whilst translating from Arabic into English because English is not our native language?

Strongly Disagree	Mildly disagree	Undecided	Mildly agree	Strongly agree

7. Do you know of any companies or institutions in Saudi Arabia that espsialized in translation?

_______________________________ Yes

_______________________________ No

8. How often do you think you will use this translation programme in your work?

_______________________________ Frequently

_______________________________ Sometimes

_______________________________ Never

9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement. To the extent possible, employees have an obligation to speak out against poor quality translation from Arabic into English being done by their colleagues at work.

Strongly Disagree	Mildly disagree	Undecided	Mildly agree	Strongly agree

10. Are most of the translation jobs at your workplace done by:

a. Professional translators who have a degree in Translation Studies

b. Any employee who is fluent in English

c. Any employee with a degree in English Literature or Linguistics

d. Any employee who has the time regardless of his/her translation skills.

e. Any employee who has some knowledge of the English language

f. Any university professor depending on the field/specialization of the document needed to be translated.

B-Translate the following texts from English into Arabic or vice versa :

اكتشفت إحدى الشركات البريطانية العامة في مجال البترول في مصر بئر بترول جديد في خليج السويس ، أطلقوا عليه اسم بئر سقارة و هو أكبر بئر تم اكتشافه في المنطقة منذ 14 عامًا ويقدر احتياطي البترول به بنحو ثمانين مليون برميل.والشركة البريطانية للبترول والطاقة لها تاريخ طويل في صناعات البترول والغاز الطبيعي في مصر منذ 40 عاماً، وترتكز أنشطتها الرئيسية على استكشاف وإنتاج البترول، ولقد ظلت أنشطتها قاصرة على منطقة خليج السويس بالتعاون المشترك مع شركة بترول قناة السويس والشركة المصرية العامة للبترول وأنتجت أكثر من4.3مليار برميل منذ أواخر

الستينات من القرن الماضي. فى عام 2003 تخطط الشركة البريطانية للبترول والطاقة لحفر 3 آبار أخرى استكشافيةفى منطقة خليج السويس أيضاً .

The Islamic doctrine in economy does not claim to be a scientific one like Marxism, it is not void of a religious ground, and it is not restricted to a certain outlook to life especially the material benefit like capitalism.

In other words, Islamic economy is not a science with established principles and rules that are considered natural, but in fact unnatural at all like Marxism, and it is not a political-economic.

The plants are considered a microcosm in itself. Scientists are still diligently studying it, and discovering many facts on it. Scientists have classified plants according to botanical characteristics, as well as its method of reproduction and its environment.

OPERATION of the first phase of the Arab natural gas pipeline is set for June 2003. The extension of a natural gas pipeline from Egypt to Jordan is part of a larger $1 billion scheme to establish a natural gas grid between four Arab countries – Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The announcement was made in Cairo last week by Egyptian Oil Minister Sameh Fahmy as he met with his Jordanian, Lebanese and Syrian counterparts.

من حسن الحظ أو من سوئه ، أن الشيء الوحيد الذي يمكن التنبؤ بوقوعه في أية مؤسسة هو حدوث الكوارث التي لا مناص من أن تنزل بنا ، فعندها تعتمد الأمور على القائد . إن أكثر مهام قائد المؤسسة أهمية هي أن يتوقع وقوع الكارثة . قد لا يستطيع أن يتفاداها ,إلا أنه لابد أن يتوقع حدوثها أولاً .

Appendix II:

Refereed Translation

A-Please answer the following questions below:

Degree

✓ BA MA☐ PhD☐ Other☐ ________________

- Specialization English Language and Literature

1. Have you or anyone in your department ever been asked or forced to translate documents?

   (Yes)

2. If you have engaged in translation work, how would you rate the experience?

Very good	Good	Average	Poor	very poor
✓				

3. How would you rate your English language skills?

Very good	Good	Average	Poor	very poor
✓				

4. Do you think you are qualified to work as a translator?

______________________________ Yes ✓

______________________________ No

______________________________ Not sure

5. What do you honestly think of the quality of Arabic-English translation in your workplace?

Very good	Good	Average	Poor	very poor
✓				

6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is acceptable to make grammatical or semantic errors whilst translating from Arabic into English because English is not our native language?

Strongly Disagree	Mildly disagree	Undecided	Mildly agree	Strongly agree
		✓		

7. Do you know of any companies or institutions in Saudi Arabia that specialized in translation?

______________________________ Yes ✓

______________________________ No

8. How often do you think you will use this translation programme in your work?

______________________________ Frequently ✓

______________________________ Sometimes

______________________________ Never

9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement. To the extent possible, employees have an obligation to speak out against poor quality translation from Arabic into English being done by their colleagues at work.

Strongly Disagree	Mildly disagree	Undecided	Mildly agree	Strongly agree
				✓

10. Are most of the translation jobs at your workplace done by:

Professional translators who have a degree in Translation Studies	a.	✓
Any employee who is fluent in English	b.	
Any employee with a degree in English Literature or Linguistics	c.	
Any employee who has the time regardless of his/her translation skills.	d.	
Any employee who has some knowledge of the English language	e.	
Any university professor depending on the field/specialization of the document needed to be translated.	f.	

B-Translate the following texts from English into Arabic or vice versa :

اكتشفت إحدى الشركات البريطانية العامة في مجال البترول في مصر بئر بترول جديد في خليج السويس ، أطلقوا عليه اسم بئر سقارة و هو أكبر بئر تم اكتشافه في المنطقة منذ 14 عامًا ويقدر احتياطي البترول به بنحو ثمانين مليون برميل.والشركة البريطانية للبترول والطاقة لها تاريخ طويل في صناعات البترول والغاز الطبيعي في مصر منذ 40 عاماً، وترتكز أنشطتها الرئيسية على استكشاف وإنتاج البترول، ولقد ظلت أنشطتها قاصرة على منطقة خليج السويس بالتعاون المشترك مع شركة بترول قناة السويس والشركة المصرية العامة للبترول وأنتجت أكثر من4.3مليار برميل منذ أواخر الستينات من القرن الماضي. فى عام 2003 تخطط الشركة البريطانية للبترول والطاقة لحفر 3 آبار أخرى استكشافية فى منطقة خليج السويس أيضاً .

The local arm of British energy firm British Petroleum, has made a new oil discovery in the Gulf of Suez. The Saqqara Well is the largest oil discovery in the region in 14 years, with estimated reserves of 80 million barrels. According to BP, annual average flow rates from the well are likely to reach between

40.000 and 50,000 barrels per day. BP Egypt has been involved in the Egyptian oil and gas in¬dustry for 40 years. Its main activities are focused around exploration and production. Until recently, BP Egypt's main area of activity was concentrated in the Gulf of Suez where the Gulf of Suez Petroleum Company (GUPCO) - BP's joint venture with the Egyptian General Petroleum Company (EGPC) - has produced over 4.3 billion barrels of oil since the late 1960s. During 2003, BP Egypt plans to drill three exploratory wells in the Gulf of Suez.

The Islamic doctrine in economy does not claim to be a scientific one like Marxism, it is not void of a religious ground, and it is not restricted to a certain outlook to life especially the material benefit like capitalism. In other words, Islamic economy is not a science with established principles and rules that are considered natural, but in fact unnatural at all like Marxism, and it is not a political-economic.

المذهب الاقتصادي الإسلامي لا يزعم لنفسه الطابع العلمي، كالمذهب الماركسي، كما أنه ليس بمنأى عن أي أساس عقائدي معين أو أية نظرة إلى الحياة والكون سوى النفع المادي، كالمذهب الرأسمالي. وبمعنىآخر، فالاقتصاد الإسلامي ليس علماً مصطنعاً لقوانين يعتبرها طبيعية، وهي -في الواقع- غير طبيعية (الماركسية).

The plants are considered a microcosm in itself. Scientists are still diligently studying it, and discovering many facts on it. Scientists have classified plants according to botanical characteristics, as well as its method of reproduction and its environment.

تعتبر النباتات عالماً صغيراً بذاتها. ولا يزال العلماء يدرسونها ويتوصلون إلى العديد من الحقائق بشأنها. وقام العلماء بتصنيف النباتات بحسب صفاتها النباتية وطريقة إعادة الإنتاج وبيئتها.

OPERATION of the first phase of the Arab LNG pipeline is set for June 2003. The extension of LNG pipeline from Egypt to Jordan is part of a larger 1 billion scheme to establish a natural gas grid between four Arab countries -

Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The announcement was made in Cairo last week by Egyptian Oil Minister Sameh Fahmy as he met with his Jordanian, Lebanese and Syrian counterparts.

تم تجهيز المرحلة الأولى من عملية إنشاء خط إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي المسال العربي فى يونيو 2003، وتم مد خط إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي من مصر للأردن كجزء من خطة تفوق تكلفتها مليار دولار لمد شبكة إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي بين 4 دول هي مصر، والأردن، ولبنان، وسوريا. صرح بالخبر في القاهرة وزير البترول المصري سامح فهمي بينما يقابل نظراءه الأردني، واللبناني والسوري.

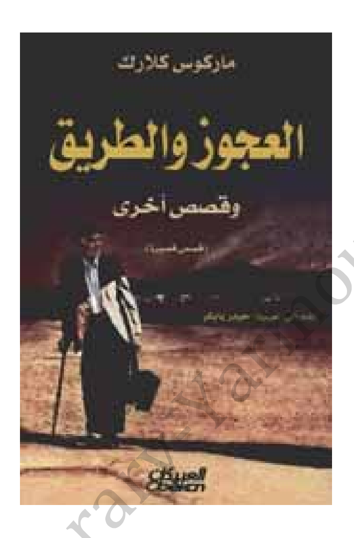
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The only thing that could be predicted in any organization is the obstacle that might inevitably befall us. In times of calamity matters based on the boss. The most important task of the manager is to predict crises, he might not be able to avoid them, but he must predict their happening first

Appendix III:

Translated books by Jarir and Obeikan Publishing Houses:

1- Memories by Marcus Clark: translated to: "Al-ajuz wal-tareeq" Dar Al Obeikan 2008.



2- Story of You by Steve Chandler: translated to: "qisaat hayatuuk" Jarir Bookstore 2010.

